

THE REPORT
OF THE
PRESIDENT
OF
QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST,
FOR
THE SESSION 1878-79.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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THE REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST,

FOR

THE SESSION 1878-79.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—

In accordance with the Charter of this College I have the honour of presenting to your Majesty this my Annual Report for the year ending July, 1879, embracing the three Terms which make up the ordinary College Session and the Summer Classes, which have now terminated. It becomes my pleasing duty to record a steady and encouraging increase in the number of the Students. In this Session 500 Students have been in attendance, of whom 131 were in the Faculty of Arts, 14 in the Department of Engineering, 20 in the Faculty of Law, 324 in the Faculty of Medicine, and 11 were Students attending various courses of lectures. A marked increase has taken place during the last five years in the numbers in attendance on their courses. The tables this year show an increase of 37 on the past Session, and an increase of 125 during the last five years.

I. RETURN of the NUMBER of STUDENTS attending in the several Faculties during the Session 1878-79.

Arts,	131
Civil Engineering,	14
Law,	20
Medicine,	324
Various,	11
	500*

II.—RETURN of the NUMBER of STUDENTS attending in the several Faculties during the Session 1877-78.

Arts,	126
Civil Engineering,	11
Law,	22
Medicine,	281
Various,	21
	463*

* In these returns the duplicates are rejected.

The diligence and advancement in learning of the great mass of these Students have been gratifying to the distinguished Professors charged with their instruction. In the varied competitive examinations into which many of the Students have entered, whether for the public service or for university and collegiate distinction, they have conferred honour on the College which produced them, and have reaped important benefits for themselves. Amongst those who have gained high distinctions during the past Session, I have received official information of the important success of Mr. A. J. C. Allen, who obtained the Senior Wranglership in Cambridge, and of Mr. R. A. H. McFarland and Mr. T. H. Corry, who obtained scholarships in the same University. I have also to record with pleasure that Mr. Robert Hart, Inspector-General of Customs under the Chinese Government, himself an old and distinguished alumnus of this College, has selected two of our Senior Students, Mr. Charles H. Oliver and Mr. Samuel M. Russell, to fill professorial chairs in English Literature and in Mathematics in the Chinese College at Peking. These and other continued successes in various arenas of intellectual conflict, whilst they reflect much credit on the young men, afford an additional testimony to many former evidences of the sound learning, the great ability, and the unflagging zeal of the eminent corps of Professors whom your Majesty has been pleased to place in their respective chairs. Knowing as I do the constant demands that are made on the time and talents of these gentlemen, in the preparation and delivery of their lectures, and in conducting the various examinations required both in the College and in the University, and sharing with them myself their fixed determination to make this College a centre of science and literature worthy of its name and of the desires of its founders, I cannot help tendering to them the expression of my thankfulness for their untiring efforts and their unquestionable success. Nor is it the least agreeable part of my duty in presenting this Report, to record my conviction that the perfect practicability and public advantage of united education, carried on within the same walls and in the same lecture rooms, has been year after year tested and established, in all the departments of this College. Professors and Students of the various religious denominations, meet and mingle here, exercising towards one another all due respect for the rights of conscience, forming friendships that endure, and affording a salutary example that a fixed adherence to religious opinions is perfectly compatible with all the charities, engagements, and amenities of public and social life. In setting an example in this respect, and in fostering every sentiment of mutual good-will and kindly interchange of feeling, the authorities of this College have fulfilled the important mission assigned to them by your Majesty. The variety of the religious denominations of the Students attending the Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork, and Galway affords an unanswerable proof that united education, notwithstanding all the difficulties it had to contend with, has existed most beneficially since the period of their inauguration.

According to the return of the religious denominations, given

in the last Calendar of the Queen's University, there appeared at that time the following numbers in attendance in the three Colleges:—

Church of Ireland,	213
Roman Catholics,	230
General Assembly Presbyterians,	387
Other Denominations,	90
Total,	920

The various Tables at the end of my Report and in the Appendix will afford abundant proof of the increase and expansion of this College from the period of its inauguration in 1849. It appears from the register of the College that since its opening 3,324 Students have been enrolled, and have prosecuted, or are now prosecuting, their collegiate and university studies. Of the 500 returned in the present Report as having been in attendance in the Session now ended, 458 were matriculated and 47 non-matriculated; the greater number of the latter being Medical Students. It will be observed from this return that a most remarkable change has of late years taken place in the relative numbers of matriculated and non-matriculated Students, particularly since the Queen's University has come into full operation, and is exercising its functions and privileges in the several departments of Arts, Medicine, Law, and Engineering. Let the Session 1855-56 furnish an example. In that year 193 Students were in attendance at the College; of these 119 were matriculated and 74 non-matriculated. I cannot, therefore, overlook the immense practical benefit which the Queen's University in Ireland has conferred on this and on its sister Colleges. The records of that University shew that no fewer than 3,199 degrees and diplomas in the various departments have been conferred by its Senate since its opening.

I think it important to make the following report regarding the success which has attended the introduction of Summer Classes into this College, in accordance with Rules and Regulations adopted by the Council.

In 1866 Summer Classes, chiefly for the use of the Medical students, were opened for the first time in this College. For two years the only Summer Classes were Botany and Practical Chemistry, but Experimental Physics, Medical Jurisprudence, and Midwifery were subsequently added. The transfer of these courses from an earlier period of the Session to the summer has proved of great advantage to the Medical students, who had previously suffered from the overcrowding of subjects within the limits of the ordinary College Session. The following return shows that the attendance in the Summer Classes has steadily increased during the last six years:—

1873,	107 students
1874,	108 "
1875,	131 "
1876,	135 "
1877,	148 "
1878,	159 "
1879,	202 "

The Deans of Residences furnished to the Visitors of the College, at the Visitation in May last, satisfactory statements of the advantages that have arisen from the Council of the College having arranged to afford a special period during each week for imparting religious instruction, within the College walls, to the Students of their respective denominations.

I cannot conclude this Report without recording my strong testimony, founded on long experience and constant observation, to the value and importance of strictly collegiate and university training and discipline. The prospect of such education and of its subsequent advantages inspires a youth with emulation, even on the benches of his school-room. Its influence is omnipotent in producing a fixity of purpose and continuous exertion at home, in the class-room, and in the examination hall. And my knowledge of all the beneficial results of habits of study and mental culture thus acquired and afterwards applied to practical purposes, leads me to cherish an ardent hope that such training and education, as they have secured the blessings of knowledge and enlightenment in the past, will be extended and effectually guarded in the future.

I direct attention to the ample returns I have furnished in the Appendix of the state and condition of the College, with the amount of expenditure, fees received and paid to each professor, together with an enlarged digest of the various subjects of lecture.

All of which is testified on behalf of the College by your Majesty's most dutiful servant,

P. SHULDHAM HENRY, D.D.

Queen's College, Belfast.

21st July, 1879.

TABLE I.

NUMBERS AND RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS* OF STUDENTS attending Lectures
in QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST, in each Session from its opening.

Sessions.	Matri- culated.	Non- Matri- culated.	Total.	Church of Ireland.	Roman Catho- lic.	Presby- terian.	Metho- dist.	Inde- pend- ent.	Vari- ous.	Total.
1845-50, . . .	90	105	195	33	5	145	4	1	7	195
1850-51, . . .	110	75	185	33	10	136	4	1	1	185
1851-52, . . .	120	69	189	40	14	129	5	-	1	189
1852-53, . . .	101	53	154	33	15	100	4	-	2	154
1853-54, . . .	114	54	168	36	14	107	6	-	5	168
1854-55, . . .	118	65	183	34	14	131	3	-	1	183
1855-56, . . .	119	74	193	33	19	131	5	2	3	193
1856-57, . . .	136	58	194	35	14	131	3	2	9	194
1857-58, . . .	133	54	207	31	14	154	4	1	3	207
1858-59, . . .	160	63	223	45	14	153	8	2	1	223
Average of first 10 years, }	122.1	67	189.1	35.3	13.3	131.7	4.6	.9	3.3	189.1
1859-60, . . .	109	58	257	43	16	184	8	2	4	257
1860-61, . . .	230	73	312	57	22	216	7	-	10	312
1861-62, . . .	209	76	375	59	17	266	13	4	16	375
1862-63, . . .	385	53	380	61	24	275	11	3	14	388
1863-64, . . .	340	47	387	63	23	261	10	3	24	387
1864-65, . . .	356	49	405	58	22	285	9	1	30	405
1865-66, . . .	360	53	413	60	19	281	13	2	38	413
1866-67, . . .	337	30	367	57	19	235	18	1	67	387
1867-68, . . .	357	33	390	59	16	233	25	2	55	390
1868-69, . . .	330	38	368	51	13	230	26	2	54	368
Average of se- cond 10 years, }	317.2	51	368.2	56.8	19.6	244.6	14.0	2.0	31.2	368.2
1869-70, . . .	328	25	353	57	18	214	19	3	42	353
1870-71, . . .	337	43	380	76	14	226	22	4	58	380
1871-72, . . .	325	38	358	80	17	203	12	1	45	358
1872-73, . . .	320	28	351	79	15	203	21	1	32	351
1873-74, . . .	344	31	375	87	17	201	26	2	42	375
1874-75, . . .	346	47	393	85	11	223	24	3	47	393
1875-76, . . .	353	40	393	70	17	232	29	2	53	393
1876-77, . . .	393	44	437	86	13	270	29	2	37	437
1877-78, . . .	421	42	463	89	20	283	27	4	40	463
1878-79, . . .	453	47	500	89	20	330	33	3	35	500
Average of third 10 years, }	362.8	37.5	400.3	79.8	18.2	236.3	24.2	2.5	41.1	400.3

* I have thought it right to classify the students of the various Churches as they designate themselves in the forms filled up by them at entrance.

TABLE II.

NUMBERS and RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS of STUDENTS who have entered QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST, in each year since its opening.

SESSIONS.	Matri- culated.	Non- Matri- culated.	Total.	Church of Ireland.	Roman Catho- lic.	Presby- terian.	Metho- dist.	Inde- pend- ent.	Va- rious.	Total.
1846-50, . . .	90	105	195	33	5	145	4	1	7	195
1850-51, . . .	51	42	93	15	7	68	1	-	2	93
1851-52, . . .	42	40	82	25	7	47	2	-	1	82
1852-53, . . .	31	23	54	16	7	28	2	-	1	54
1853-54, . . .	39	23	62	14	5	36	3	-	4	62
1854-55, . . .	41	38	79	13	6	56	2	-	2	79
1855-56, . . .	33	29	62	17	5	36	2	2	-	62
1856-57, . . .	40	28	68	18	4	46	1	-	5	68
1857-58, . . .	43	28	71	8	6	55	2	-	-	71
1858-59, . . .	51	37	88	24	8	51	4	1	-	88
Entered first 10 years, . . .	461	398	854	183	60	562	23	4	22	854
1859-60, . . .	66	24	90	14	6	64	4	-	2	90
1860-61, . . .	96	41	137	29	13	85	3	-	7	137
1861-62, . . .	114	88	152	27	5	101	6	3	10	152
1862-63, . . .	115	22	137	23	12	92	5	-	5	137
1863-64, . . .	109	18	127	25	5	86	3	-	7	127
1864-65, . . .	108	27	135	22	6	97	3	-	7	135
1865-66, . . .	88	30	118	17	7	83	5	-	6	118
1866-67, . . .	93	12	107	16	6	61	10	-	14	107
1867-68, . . .	90	22	112	20	5	63	1	1	22	112
1868-69, . . .	79	24	103	16	7	60	6	2	12	103
Entered in second } 10 years, . . .	960	258	1,218	269	72	792	46	7	92	1,218
Total in 20 years, . . .	1,421	651	2,072	392	132	1,354	69	11	114	2,072
1869-70, . . .	83	15	98	23	8	54	4	1	8	98
1870-71, . . .	84	36	114	36	2	57	8	1	10	114
1871-72, . . .	78	25	103	28	6	50	5	1	13	103
1872-73, . . .	99	14	113	33	6	69	9	-	5	113
1873-74, . . .	98	25	123	28	6	63	13	2	11	123
1874-75, . . .	102	32	134	33	3	78	5	3	12	134
1875-76, . . .	91	24	115	18	10	69	7	-	11	115
1876-77, . . .	119	32	151	35	3	93	8	-	12	151
1877-78, . . .	118	28	146	34	10	78	9	1	14	146
1878-79, . . .	123	32	155	36	10	94	7	2	6	155
Entered in third } 10 years, . . .	2,416	918	3,324	606	196	2,050	144	22	216	3,324

* Adding the return for the present Session, 1878-79, 3,324 Students have been enrolled since the opening of the College, and 500 are now in attendance, against 468 during the corresponding term of last Session.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX, No. 1.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST, and QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

Appendix,
No. 1.Queen's,
College,
Belfast, and
Queen's
University.

THE COLLEGE is a Corporation under the name and style of "QUEEN'S COLLEGE BELFAST." It was founded under the provisions of the Act 8 & 9 Victoria, cap. 61, intituled "An Act to enable Her Majesty to endow new Colleges for the Advancement of Learning in Ireland." Under the powers given by this Act, it was determined to found three Colleges. Belfast, Cork, and Galway, were selected as the sites of these Colleges, and on the 30th day of December, 1845, letters patent were issued, incorporating them. The Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the three Colleges were formed into a Board, called "The Board of Queen's Colleges," for the purpose of drawing up the statutes and arranging the system of education to be pursued in them.

On the 4th of August, 1849, the Professors were appointed, and the Colleges opened for the reception of students on the 30th October, in the same year.

Letters patent, constituting the statutes, were issued on the 11th of December, 1849, and a further charter was issued in the year 1863.

THE COUNCIL OF THE COLLEGE—SESSION, 1878-79.

The President.

The Vice-President.

James Cumming, M.A., M.D., F.R.Q.C.P., Professor of Medicine.

R. O. Cunningham, M.D., F.L.S., Professor of Natural History and Geology.

Joseph D. Everett, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., Professor of Natural Philosophy.

John Park, M.A., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics.

John Purser, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.

C. D. Yonge, M.A., Professor of History and English Literature.

PROFESSORS.

The Greek Language, . . .	T. Hastings H. Crossley, M.A.
The Latin Language, . . .	William Nesbitt, M.A.
History and English Literature, . . .	Charles Duke Yonge, M.A.
Modern Languages, . . .	A. L. Meissner, Ph.D.
Mathematics, . . .	John Purser, M.A., M.R.I.A.
Natural Philosophy, . . .	Joseph David Everett, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S.
Chemistry, . . .	Thomas Andrews, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Hon. F.R.S.E.
Natural History and Geology, . . .	Robert O. Cunningham, M.D., F.L.S.
Logic and Metaphysics, . . .	John Park, M.A.
Civil Engineering, . . .	George Fuller, C.E.
Agriculture, . . .	John F. Hodges, M.D., F.R.S.
Anatomy and Physiology, . . .	Peter Roddick, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Practice of Medicine, . . .	James Cumming, M.A., M.D., F.R.Q.C.P.
Practice of Surgery, . . .	Alexander Gordon, M.D.
Materia Medica, . . .	James Scaton Reid, M.D.
Midwifery, . . .	Robert F. Dill, M.D.
English Law, . . .	John McKane, M.A.
Jurisprudence and Political Economy, . . .	T. E. Cliffe Leslie, LL.D.

Appendix,
No. 1.

Queen's
College,
Belfast, and
Queen's
University.

OFFICE BEARERS.

Curator of Museum,	The Professor of Min., Geo., and Nat. Hist.
Registrar,	John Purser, Esq., M.A.
Librarian,	Rev. George Hill.
Bursar,	John Wylie, Esq.

DEANS OF RESIDENCES.

Church of Ireland, . . .	Rev. Samuel E. Busby, LL.D., . . .	Appointed. 1872
Wesleyan Methodists, . .	Rev. Robinson Scott, D.D., . . .	1873
Irish Association of Non-Sub- scribing Presbyterians, . .	Rev. John Scott Porter, . . .	1874
General Assembly of the Pres- byterian Church in Ireland, .	Rev. Thomas Hamilton, M.A., . .	1878

The Deans are designated as they wish themselves to be called.

The students of the College are either Matriculated or Non-matriculated. All the courses for Matriculated students in Arts, including the Department of Civil Engineering, and also in the Faculties of Medicine and of Law, will be found in the Calendar, which is published annually.

Non-matriculated students, on paying the regulated class fees, and signing an engagement to observe order and discipline in the College, are permitted, without undergoing a preliminary examination, to attend any separate course or courses of Lectures; but are not permitted to become candidates for Scholarships or Prizes, or to enjoy other privileges of the Matriculated students.

Students in any of the Faculties can be admitted *ad eundem* from the other Queen's Colleges, or from any University capable of granting degrees.

COLLEGIATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

In the FACULTY OF ARTS—30 Junior Scholarships, of £24 each, are awarded to Undergraduates—15 for proficiency in Literature, and 15 for proficiency in Science; also, 8 Senior Scholarships, of £40 each, to Graduates, one being limited to students who have also completed the course for the degree of LL.B.; and 5 Scholarships, of £20 each, to Engineering Students.

In the FACULTY OF MEDICINE—8 Junior Scholarships, of £25 each, are awarded.

In the FACULTY OF LAW—3 Junior Scholarships, of £20 each, are awarded.

SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED IN THE SEVERAL FACULTIES, 1878-79.

6 Senior Scholarships.
30 Junior Scholarships in Arts.
3 Engineering Scholarships.
8 Medical Scholarships.
3 Junior Scholarships in Law.

1877-78.

8 Senior Scholarships.
30 Junior Scholarships in Arts.
4 Engineering Scholarships.
8 Medical Scholarships.
3 Junior Scholarships in Law.

By an order of Her Majesty in Council, of 21st May, 1855, applying to the Civil Service, it is ordained that "every person nominated to a junior situation should obtain a certificate of qualification before entering on his duties." The ordinary classes in Queen's College embrace the branches required in the Examinations for the Civil Service, and also in the Examination for students intending to become candidates for commissions in the Royal Artillery and Engineers, and for appointments to the Civil Service of India, both of which are now thrown open to public competition.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

Appendix,
No. 1.Queen's
College,
Belfast, and
Queen's
University.

The charter founding the Queen's University in Ireland received the Royal sanction in the year 1850, and it provides that its Senate should have the power of conferring upon the students of the Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork, and Galway, such degrees and distinctions, in the Faculties of Arts, Law, and Physic, as are granted and conferred in other Colleges and Universities of Great Britain and Ireland. It further ordains that any of the students of the three Queen's Colleges, who shall have obtained such degrees in any of the several Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Law, as shall be conferred by the Chancellor and Senate of the Queen's University, shall be fully possessed of all such rights, privileges, and immunities, as belong to similar degrees granted by other Universities or Colleges, and shall be entitled to whatever rank and precedence is derived from similar degrees granted by other Universities.

By the charter of the Queen's University, candidates for Degrees in Medicine are required to have attended at least two courses of Medical Lectures in some one of the Queen's Colleges. For the remainder of the courses of Medical Lectures, authenticated certificates will be received from the Professors or Lecturers in Universities, Colleges, or Schools, recognised by the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland.

The Chancellor and Senate also have the power of admitting, by special grace, Graduates of other Universities to similar and equal degrees.

In order to obtain a degree or diploma in the Queen's University it is necessary to enter the College as a Matriculated Student, to pass the entrance or Matriculation Examination, and to pursue a fixed course of study.

The Matriculated Students may be classified as follow:—

I.	Those intending to proceed to the	Degrees of A.B. and A.M.
II.	" "	Degree of M.D.
III.	" "	Diploma of Elementary Law.
IV.	" "	Degrees of LL.B. and LL.D.
V.	" "	Diploma of Civil Engineering.
VI.	" "	Diploma of Surgery.

THE SENATE.

Chancellor.—His Grace the Duke of Leinster, M.A. (Oxon.)

Vice-Chancellor.—Sir Dominic J. Corrigan, Bart., M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.

The Rev. F. Shuldham Henry, D.D., M.R.I.A., President Queen's College, Belfast.

James Gibson, M.A., Q.O., M.R.I.A., Barrister-at-Law.

The Right Honorable Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Killaloe, D.D.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, D.D.

The Lord Talbot de Malahide, F.R.S., M.R.I.A.

The Lord Clermont, D.L.

Right Honorable Lord Emly.

Right Honorable Lord O'Hagan.

William K. Sullivan, Ph.D., President, Queen's College, Cork.

Peter Redfern, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.

Maxwell Simpson, LL.D., M.D., F.R.S.

Sir Robert Kane, LL.D., F.R.S.

Rev. Robinson Scott, D.D.

John Thomas Banks, M.D., H.F.K.Q.C.P.L.

Thomas William Moffett, LL.D., President Queen's College, Galway.

George J. Allman, LL.D.

Andrew M. Porter, B.A., Q.C.

David Ross, M.A., LL.D.

Hans M'Morille, M.A.

Secretary.—G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S.—Office, Dublin Castle.

Assistant Secretary.—R. Owen O'Connor, B.A.

Clerk.—William P. North,

APPENDIX,

RETURN of the AMOUNT of FEES received by each

Professor of	1849-50.	1850-51.	1851-52.	1852-53.	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Greek,	108 10	83 0	50 0	27 5	30 5	46 5	51 15
Latin,	73 15	79 0	50 10	31 5	38 5	44 5	47 15
English History and Literature,	30 5	50 5	47 10	31 5	45 5	45 5	59 5
Logic and Metaphysics,	6 0	-	850 5	34 5	37 15	41 0	41 15
Mathematics,	116 15	97 10	69 15	43 0	54 10	59 0	60 10
Natural Philosophy,	79 5	70 15	90 10	47 0	73 15	76 15	59 10
Chemistry,	65 5	104 0	117 5	91 10	111 10	131 15	165 10
Practical Chemistry,							
Anatomy and Physiology,	143 0	170 0	195 15	220 10	220 0	250 0	256 0
Practical Anatomy,							
Natural History and Botany,	20 10	69 0	70 15	50 15	55 0	76 15	59 10
Modern Languages,	97 0	84 0	63 0	50 0	61 0	85 0	74 0
Mineralogy and Geology,	-	7 10	24 15	17 15	20 15	18 0	12 10
Jurisprudence and Political Economy,	20 0	21 0	35 15	18 15	28 0	14 10	29 5
English Law,	32 0	29 0	37 0	23 0	20 0	16 0	21 0
Civil Engineering,	16 0	24 10	22 0	14 0	17 15	21 0	13 10
Agriculture and Medical Jurisprudence,	15 10	41 0	49 5	22 0	45 0	32 15	26 0
Practice of Medicine,	17 0	31 0	32 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	56 0
Surgery,	41 0	21 10	38 0	51 0	43 0	43 0	74 0
Modern Medicine,	22 0	24 0	26 0	29 0	33 0	43 0	45 0
Midwifery,	20 0	18 0	22 0	27 0	31 0	33 0	44 0
Teacher of Drawing,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professor of	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Greek,	231 0	233 10	212 0	131 0	121 0	127 0	100 0
Latin,	211 0	220 10	202 0	167 0	152 0	155 0	154 0
English History and Literature,	163 10	162 10	131 10	143 10	130 10	107 10	121 0
Logic and Metaphysics,	173 10	143 0	183 10	104 10	140 10	130 10	117 0
Mathematics,	201 0	208 0	173 0	143 0	135 0	132 0	148 0
Natural Philosophy,	103 0	105 0	208 0	198 0	192 0	183 0	177 0
Chemistry,	213 10	294 10	252 0	277 10	290 0	264 10	249 10
Practical Chemistry,							
Anatomy and Physiology,	1453 10	567 10	544 0	643 14	632 8	731 18	592 1
Practical Anatomy,							
Natural History and Botany,	157 0	170 0	144 0	154 0	165 0	133 0	104 0
Mineralogy and Geology,	23 0	25 0	21 0	9 0	20 0	7 0	16 0
Modern Languages,	231 0	270 0	247 0	260 0	280 0	245 0	265 0
Jurisprudence and Political Economy,	38 0	51 0	51 0	46 0	37 0	40 0	56 0
English Law,	18 0	20 0	25 0	23 0	35 0	31 0	43 0
Civil Engineering,	32 0	97 0	79 0	63 0	70 0	78 0	68 0
Agriculture and Medical Jurisprudence,	48 0	56 0	48 0	67 0	63 0	68 0	61 0
Practice of Medicine,	59 0	74 0	77 0	103 0	103 0	92 0	96 0
Surgery,	73 0	83 0	94 0	137 0	144 0	131 0	115 0
Modern Medicine,	59 0	73 0	83 0	86 0	71 0	80 0	73 0
Midwifery,	66 0	56 0	42 0	64 0	72 0	93 0	78 0
Teacher of Drawing,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* In the Session of 1849-50, Medical Students were required to attend the Greek and Latin Classes, but have since been exempt from attending either class.

† Besides for Sanskrit and Hindustani, 1859-60, £35; 1860-61, £22 10s.; 1861-62, £25; 1862-63, £22 10s.; 1863-64, £20; 1864-65, £20.

‡ Besides for Arabic in 1859-60, £5.

No. 2.

Professor in the Queen's College, Belfast, in each Year.

1855-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	Professor of	
£ s. 44 15 39 15 43 15	£ s. 51 0 53 0 57 10	£ s. 70 0 67 0 69 0	£ s. †93 5 †90 0 94 15	£ s. †131 15 127 15 117 5	£ s. †186 0 185 0 155 10	£ s. †187 15 105 15 164 5	Greek. Latin. English History and Literature.	
48 5 62 15 62 15	46 15 60 10 72 0	68 10 97 10 66 10	39 0 139 10 61 5	58 10 136 0 180 10	106 5 183 5 170 15	134 10 211 5 194 10	Logic and Metaphysics. Mathematics. Natural Philosophy.	
133 0	113 10	147 5	104 0	167 0	193 15	210 5	{ Chemistry. Practical Chemistry. Anatomy and Physiology.	
101 0	206 0	282 10	307 0	427 10	443 10	425 10	{ Practical Anatomy. Natural History & Botany. Modern Languages. Mineralogy and Geology. Jurisprudence and Political Economy.	
56 0 66 0 37 0 22 10	52 10 96 0 20 5 31 15	105 5 120 0 21 15 28 10	94 10 159 10 24 15 36 10	70 0 277 0 11 10 20 10	96 10 319 5 16 5 25 15	120 5 270 15 20 10 37 10	English Law. Civil Engineering. Agriculture and Medical Jurisprudence.	
43 10 42 10 20 0 24 0 32 0	26 0 34 0 34 0 12 0 25 0	37 0 46 0 39 0 28 0 26 0	44 0 65 10 50 0 25 0 23 0	37 0 79 13 60 0 48 0 -	64 10 84 12 69 0 63 0 -	46 0 96 11 70 0 36 0 -	Practice of Medicine. Surgery. Materia Medica. Midwifery. Teacher of Drawing.	
1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Professor of
£ s. 103 0 109 0 102 0	£ s. 104 0 119 0 96 0	£ s. 123 0 149 0 100 10	£ s. 123 0 150 0 101 10	£ s. 120 0 131 0 129 0	£ s. 134 0 144 0 106 0	£ s. 126 0 159 0 107 10	£ s. 129 0 144 0 90 10	Greek. Latin. English History and Literature.
70 0 103 0 107 0 107 0	71 10 107 0 164 0 164 0	88 0 123 0 208 0 208 0	74 10 111 0 266 0 266 0	81 0 102 0 216 0 230 0	68 0 121 0 230 0 230 0	101 0 110 0 225 0 225 0	92 10 106 0 209 0 209 0	Logic and Metaphysics. Mathematics. Natural Philosophy.
324 0	300 10	326 10	313 10	434 10	431 10	410 10	402 10	{ Chemistry. Practical Chemistry. Anatomy and Physiology.
706 10	749 12	725 5	838 8	679 0	1,069 3	1,078 19	1,191 4	{ Practical Anatomy. Natural History & Botany. Mineralogy & Geology. Modern Languages. Jurisprudence and Political Economy.
120 0 14 0 244 0 39 0	136 0 19 0 340 0 54 0	135 0 20 0 284 0 73 0	164 0 12 0 300 0 56 0	170 0 9 0 234 0 86 0	207 0 9 0 329 0 76 0	202 0 318 0 67 0 67 0	191 0 331 0 81 0 61 0	English Law. Civil Engineering. Agriculture and Medical Jurisprudence. Practice of Medicine. Surgery. Materia Medica. Midwifery. Teacher of Drawing.
54 0 60 0 77 0	58 0 48 0 77 0	60 0 54 0 64 0	45 0 53 0 90 0	54 0 30 0 76 0	83 0 38 0 75 0	57 0 33 0 102 0	61 0 39 0 113 0	
94 0 113 0 84 0 94 0	87 0 127 0 90 0 74 0	99 0 128 0 81 0 54 0	88 0 118 0 98 0 73 0	87 0 140 0 115 0 88 0	108 0 181 0 133 0 74 0	152 0 199 0 133 0 112 0	144 0 212 0 154 0 114 0	

§ Professor McCosh was appointed in Session 1851-52, and taught and received fees from Students properly belonging to the previous Session.

|| The Professor of Anatomy pays to his Demonstrator a portion of the fees for Practical Anatomy.

** No endowment for Medical Jurisprudence. Professor Hodges delivers the lectures, receiving only class fees.

JOHN WYLIE, Bursar.

Appendix,
No. 3.

APPENDIX, No. 3.

Return of
Number of
Students.RETURN of the NUMBER of STUDENTS attending each CLASS in the
Queen's College, Belfast, Sessions 1877-78 and 1878-79.

CLASS.	SESSIONS.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.
Greek—1st year,	45	35
„ 2nd „	23	30
„ Higher,	3	7
Latin—1st year,	46	36
„ 2nd „	36	36
„ Higher,	10	8
English Language,	46	36
History,	11	7
English Literature,	29	30
Modern Languages (French and German)—1st year,	119	117
„ „ 2nd year,	35	38
„ „ Honor,	6	14
Mathematics—1st year,	52	44
„ 2nd „	12	10
„ Higher,	3	5
Natural Philosophy—Higher,	4	5
Natural Philosophy,	40	40
„ Mathematical Physics,	3	2
„ Experimental Physics,	10	17
„ Summer Class,	65	72
Natural Philosophy applied,	5	4
Chemistry,	112	129
Practical Chemistry,	78	81
Laboratory,	16	19
Zoology,	95	91
Botany,	81	85
Geology and Mineralogy,	11	6
Logic,	36	41
Metaphysics,	18	22
Higher Logic,	21	9
Engineering—1st year,	4	8
„ 2nd year,	3	3
„ 3rd year,	5	4
Medical Jurisprudence,	51	53
Anatomy,	185	202
Practical Anatomy,	259	267
Practice of Medicine,	90	87
Practice of Surgery,	99	93
Materna Medica,	70	78
Midwifery,	57	60
Law of Property, Equity of Bankruptcy, and Common and Criminal Law,	29	28
Political Economy, Arts,	15	23
Jurisprudence and Civil Law,	25	21
Operative Surgery,	38	43

APPENDIX, No. 4.

Appendix,
No. 4.

ACCOUNT of the EXPENDITURE of the ADDITIONAL GRANT and COLLEGE and MATRICULATION FEES, &c., for the Year ending 31st March, 1879.

Expendi-
ture of
Additional
Grant and
College and
Matricula-
tion Fees,
&c.

1. Library:	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ancient and Modern Languages, &c.,	199	0	8			
Mathematical and Physical Sciences,	62	3	8			
Natural Sciences,	103	7	1			
Engineering,	29	12	8			
Medical Sciences,	95	8	1			
Mental and Legal Sciences,	69	10	3			
Binding,	82	17	2			
				641	19	7
2. Apparatus, Diagrams, Materials for Laboratory, &c.:						
Chemical Laboratory,	45	3	1			
Physical Cabinet,	46	7	8			
Engineering—Diagrams, &c.,	27	18	7			
Medical Faculty—Apparatus, &c.,	78	11	0			
Mathematical,	8	5	0			
				206	5	4
3. Natural History and other Museums,				121	11	2
4. Printing, Stationery, and Advertising,				91	13	0
5. Heating and Lighting,				136	14	1
6. Botanic Garden and Maintenance of College Grounds,				172	19	1
7. Miscellaneous Expenditure,				481	15	4
Balance in Bank of Ireland, 31st March, 1879,				351	9	4
Total,				2,154	6	11
One Year's Additional Grant,				1,600	0	0
College and Matriculation Fees, &c.,				161	1	0
Balance in Bank, 31st March, 1878,				393	5	11
Total,				2,154	6	11

JOHN WYLIE, *Cursar*.

APPENDIX No. 5.

Appendix,
No. 5.

NUMBER of LECTURES delivered by each Professor in the Queen's College, Belfast.

Number of
Lectures
delivered.

	1877-8.	1878-9.		1877-8.	1878-9.
Greek,	280	191*	Logic and Metaphysics,	213	180
Latin,	296	303	Civil Engineering,	218	216
History & English Litera- ture, &c.,	105	127	Agriculture,	31	32
Modern Languages,	404	346	Anatomy and Physiology,	234	246
Mathematics,	277	275	Practice of Medicine,	80	75
Natural Philosophy,	247	246	Practice of Surgery,	82	73
Chemistry,	108	110	Materia Medica,	78	74
Practical Chemistry,	52	55	Midwifery,	48	44
Natural History, Minera- logy, and Geology,	153	153	English Law,	72	72
			Jurisprudence and Poli- tical Economy,	72	72

* The present Professor of Greek was appointed two months after the commencement of the Session, and this number does not include the lectures given before his arrival by other professors who took the Greek classes in the interval.

† The Professor of Agriculture lectures in Medical Jurisprudence.

APPENDIX, No. 6.

Appendix,
No. 6.Digest
of Subjects
and
Courses.AN ENLARGED DIGEST of SUBJECTS and COURSES pursued in
Queen's College, Belfast.

GREEK—Professor, Hastings Crossley, M.A.

In the Greek Class, as in all those which are attended during more than one session, the business, as well as the hours assigned to the Students of the different years, is necessarily different; but it is always distributed into three simultaneous processes, viz., public examinations, lectures more or less formal, and exercises written at home and commented on in the class.

In the first session, the complex and self-contained structure of the Greek language is subjected to a close analysis; carried out, on the one hand, by tracing words to their crude forms, by classifying terminations, both the primary and the flexional, and by discriminating among analogically correct forms those actually used in different ages and dialects; on the other hand, by exhibiting the methods by which words are combined in simple clauses, clauses are knit into sentences, and sentences compose periods less or more complicated. Some prose-work furnishes the materials for this analysis; while the Students read and translate it. Besides syntactical phenomena, the laws and characteristics of both epic and dramatic versification are expounded and exemplified, while a portion of the *Iliad* and some tragedy are used as text-books.

In the second session, while consecutive passages of Herodotus along with some Attic oration or philosophical treatise, and a portion of the *Odyssey* along with some Attic tragedy or comedy, form the basis of teaching; the previous discipline is continued and extended; the distinctions of dialect and style are more fully elucidated; the origin, growth, and fortunes of the epic, the drama, history, and other departments of literature, are more distinctly unfolded; discussions on points of mythology, geography, chronology, archaeology, philosophy, &c., are more freely introduced and more amply treated. The Students are given passages of English to render at home into Greek prose, and these exercises are returned corrected, and commented upon in the class.

In a distinct or higher class, advanced Students, generally in the third or fourth year of their Course, are exercised in the study of more difficult works than those previously read, in the higher problems of criticism and philology, and especially in composing both prose and verse.

The following Text-books have been used in the successive Sessions of College from 1849-50 to 1875-6:—*The Iliad and the Odyssey* (both entire); Hesiod, *Theogonia*; Pindar, *Olympia*, *Pythia*, *Nemea*; Aeschylus, all the Tragedies except the *Suppliants*; Sophocles, the seven Tragedies; Euripides, all the Plays except the *Cyclops*; Aristophanes, *Nubes*, *Vespæ*, *Aves*, *Reues*; Herodotus, portions of Books I., II., III., IV., V., VII., VIII., IX.; Thucydides, Books I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII.; Xenophon, portions of *Anabasis*, *Memorabilia Socratis*, and *Cyropædæia*; Plato, *Apologia Socratis*, *Gorgias*, *Phædo*, *Phædrus*, *Philebus*, *Protagoras*, *Theætetus*, *Timæus*, *Meno*, and Books I., II., VII., and X. of *Republica*; Aristotle, *Postica* and portions of *Rhetorica*; Demosthenes, *Philippicæ*, c. *Meidiam*, and *de Corona*; Aeschines, in *Ctesiphontem*.

The SANSKRIT and HINDUSTANI CLASSES, conducted during six Sessions by the late Professor of Greek, have been discontinued.

LATIN—Professor, William Nesbitt, M.A.

Appendix,
No. 6.Digest
of Subjects
and
Courses.

The Professor of Latin gives three lectures weekly to Students of the First, and the same number to Students of the Second Year, attendance upon which is compulsory for all that take the Latin Classes. Besides these compulsory lectures, he gives two lectures additional to Students of each of these years, attendance on which is voluntary, in which more difficult authors are read, and special attention is paid to composition. The attendance on these lectures is very good. That on the general classes reaches, in the first two terms, a daily average of perhaps 90 per cent. of those enrolled: the voluntary classes are, usually, attended by about two-fifths of the Students of the First, and one-third of the Students of the Second Year.

An honor Class has been formed of Students of the Third and Fourth Years, chiefly attended by those who are anxious to distinguish themselves in Ancient Classics at the Degree Examination.

The Professor lectures thirteen hours each week throughout the Session, extending, with short intervals at Christmas and Easter, from the beginning of November to the beginning of June.

The proficiency of the Students depends, of course, to a considerable extent, upon their preparation at entrance. It has been the aim of the Professor, without fixing any fancy standard, to make the matriculation examination as strict as is consistent with the state of intermediate education in the province. Several important schools, he is happy to say, have been called into existence by the influence of the Queen's College, and many more have been largely benefited, as well by its reflex action as by the large number of efficient teachers that it has supplied. Still this department of our educational system remains in a very unsatisfactory condition, and its organization—a work far beyond the reach of private enterprise—is confessedly the great desideratum of educational reform. At present, the practical requirement of this College in the Latin language from candidates for matriculation is that they should be able to read aloud a portion of a Latin author, in such a way as to retain the attention of the class; and this requirement is fairly met. Members of the class must, at each lecture, when called upon by the Professor—and all are called upon without any fixed order—translate into English a portion of the book which forms the subject of the term, and render into Latin an easy exercise.

In this way pass Students of the first year are expected, during the session, to get through some such course as this:—A book of Livy, Cicero, *Pro Milone*, and, if possible, selections from Juvenal; while those that attend the voluntary class read, in addition, say, a book of the *Georgics* of Virgil, together with selections from Terence and Cicero; and no Students are allowed to rise to the Second Year who fail to pass a satisfactory examination in at least the subjects of the pass course.

In the Second Year, pass men read with great care, under the same conditions as are observed in the First Year, some such course as this:—Two books of Cicero's *Tusculanae Disputationes*, and as many of Horace's Epistles as can be got through, continuing their efforts to attain, if not elegance, at least grammatical correctness in writing easy Latin; while the members of the Voluntary Class are expected, in addition, to read, say, a play of Terence, Book III of the *Tusculanae Disputationes*, and part of the Satires and *Ars Poetica* of Horace, with selections from the *Historiae* of Tacitus.

At the end of the Second Year pass men have completed their Latin studies, and having passed the first examination in Arts at the University, are set free to pursue for their degree studies for which they have more special aptitude.

The Third Year's Latin Class is therefore strictly an Honor Class, and its members read as many of the authors prescribed for classical honors at the University as can be brought within the limits of the Session. Last year the books read were the *Academica* of Cicero, with selections from the *Annals* of Tacitus, and from Plautus.

During the whole Session, passages such as are set at Honor Examinations are rendered into Latin by the members of the Voluntary and Honor Classes, and their versions are carefully corrected by the Professor at home, and made the subject of comment in the class. Latin philology is studied with the aid of the excellent text books of Roby and Peile.

* I take as an example the actual course of the present year.

The Professor has made this *résumé* by the desire of the President, who thinks it due to the Legislature and the public that, at a time when so much laxity of statement is indulged in, an authentic account of the work of the College should be furnished by those to whose hands its teaching has been committed. If the Professor may be permitted to state his impression as to the results of that teaching, he would say that the attainments of the pass men—as might be expected from their punctual attendance upon lectures, and their very commendable diligence—are higher than those of the corresponding class in the University with which he is most intimately acquainted—the University of Dublin; while the attainments of honor men, who usually start from a much lower level, fall considerably short of those of the best men in that University. They may be represented by high distinction at such examinations as that for the Civil Service of India.

HISTORY AND ENGLISH LITERATURE—*Professor, Charles Duke Yonge,*
A.M. OXON.

Class of the English Language.

The business of this Class is conducted by—

A Course of Lectures on the Origin, Formation, Inflections, and Grammar of the English Language, for which Dr. Latham's "English Language" forms in some degree the text-book ;

With occasional Lectures on the rules and principles of Prose Composition, and Weekly Essays.

Class of English Literature.

The business of this Class is conducted by—

A Course of Lectures on English Literature in general, and particularly on the lives, works, and styles of the best authors in each department ;

With Special Lectures also on the works appointed as the subjects for the Dublin Autumnal Examination of the ensuing year, with and without Honors ;

And Fortnightly Essays.

Class of History.

The business of this class is conducted by—

Lectures on History in general ;

Lectures on English History, embracing rather the larger half of the entire course ;

A subsequent course on the History or that portion of the History of any other country which is selected as a subject for the Dublin Autumnal Examination of the ensuing year.

MODERN LANGUAGES—*Professor, Albert Ludwig Meissner, PH.D.*

The instruction in Modern Continental Languages embraces three courses each for French and German, extending over three terms, and a course of Italian during the first two terms, attendance on which is voluntary.

No entrance examination is as yet held in Modern Languages, in consequence of which the insufficiency of intermediate teaching is more apparent in this department than perhaps in any other. The consequence of this is, that the Professor is over-burdened with a great amount of elementary teaching, without which his classes cannot be kept in good working order. The elementary class consists at present of more than a hundred students, and the number of lectures delivered during the past session was about 400. Something, it is hoped, may be done to relieve the Professor of some part of the elementary teaching, so as to increase his usefulness in the more advanced classes.

Students in Arts and Medicine, and in the department of Engineering, are required to attend lectures on one Modern Language for one session. The majority select for this purpose the French language ; several, however, attend both French and German. For Students in Arts of the second and higher years, Modern Languages form one in a group of four subjects, out of which they select two.

The work of the classes, especially during the first two terms, is carried on to a great extent by means of *vis à vis* questions and answers. Frequent oral examinations are held, and at each meeting of the classes a passage is translated from English into French or German.

In the First Session the Grammar and the principles of composition are explained, and select passages are translated from French and German Classics.

In the Second Session a systematic course of composition is gone through, and the Students are made acquainted with the principal authors of French and German Literature.

In the Third Session a course on the elements of Comparative Grammar is delivered, which is followed by a course on some period of Continental Literary History. The students in this class read, during the last session, the *Vie de St. Alexis*, in the edition of Professor Gaston Paris, and a portion of the *Chanson de Roland*.

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MATHEMATICS—Professor, John Purser, M.A.

Attendance on this Class is prescribed to all Students in the Faculty of Arts during the first year of their Course; during the second year Mathematics forms one of four Courses, out of which the Students select two.

All Students in the Department of Engineering are required to attend the Mathematical Classes during two years.

Before entering, Students are required to pass an examination in Arithmetic, in the subject-matter of the First and Second Books of Euclid, and in a small portion of Algebra. Practically they come fairly prepared in Arithmetic and Geometry, but a large proportion can hardly be said to possess even an elementary knowledge of Algebra. A considerable number of the Students are Candidates for Mathematical Scholarships at entrance, and these are generally well prepared in a much more extended course of Geometry, and a considerable portion of Algebra and Plane Trigonometry.

On this account the instruction of the First Year in Mathematics has been given in two Divisions. The Lower Division is carefully taken through the Geometry of Euclid's first six Books, and is instructed in Algebra as far as the progressions, and in Plane Trigonometry as far as the solution of triangles, with the use of logarithms and trigonometrical tables. In the Upper Division a more advanced course of lectures is given in Geometry, Plane Trigonometry, and Algebra, to which is added the Conic Sections, treated geometrically, and Spherical Trigonometry.

The Council has sanctioned the employment of the Senior Mathematical Scholar in giving a portion of the instruction of the Lower Division. This arrangement, while it affords a greater number of hours to the Lower Division enables the Professor of Mathematics to give more attention to the Upper Division, and has been found to work very satisfactorily.

In the Second Year the subjects of Lecture are Analytical Geometry, the Differential and Integral Calculus, and the Theory of Equations.

In the Third Year an Honor Course is given, in which are taught the higher branches of the Calculus, Geometry of Three Dimensions, and Differential Equations.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—Professor, Joseph David Everett, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S.

The Classes in this Department are arranged under the three heads of Experimental Physics, Mathematical Physics, and Natural Philosophy Applied.

All Students in the Faculty of Arts in their Second Year attend the Classes of Experimental and Mathematical Physics. Engineering Students attend the Class of Experimental Physics in their First Year, the Class of Mathematical Physics in their Second Year, and the Class of Natural Philosophy Applied in their Third year. Medical Students attend the Class of Experimental Physics only.

In all these Classes the teaching is by prelection interspersed with oral examination.

The subjects treated under the head of Experimental Physics include—Properties of Matter, Mechanical Powers, the Elements of Hydrostatics and

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Hydraulics, Heat, Light, Sound, Electricity, and Magnetism; the leading principles in these several departments being broadly laid down and copiously illustrated by experiments.

The Course of Mathematical Physics includes a rigorous demonstration of the principal theorems in Statics and Kinetics, an explanation of the leading principles of Astronomy, Geometrical Optics, and the Mathematical treatment of numerous questions connected with the subjects of the Experimental course.

In the Class of Natural Philosophy Applied, the subjects include a more advanced course of Statics, Kinetics, and Hydrostatics, involving application of the Differential and Integral Calculus, and illustrated by practical examples, Kinematics, including the principles of Mechanism, the relations of Stresses and Strains, Moduli of Elasticity and Rigidity, Work done, Kinetic and Potential Energy, Elements of Thermodynamics.

In addition to the above-named Classes, there is an Honor Class, attended by Senior Students, in which the subjects prescribed for University Honors are studied.

CHEMISTRY—*Professor, Thomas Andrews, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A.*

In the Class of Chemistry the greater part of the Course is devoted to pure Chemistry; but the Elements of the Sciences of Heat and Electricity, particularly in their relations with Chemistry Proper, are also taught. The application of these sciences to the arts are particularly referred to; and it has been the constant endeavour of the Professor to communicate to the Students as precise and accurate information as possible on the subjects treated in his Lectures, and to train them to habits of careful observation and accurate thinking. With this view a weekly examination of the whole Class is held, at which the Students are subjected to a searching examination on the business of the preceding week; and further to encourage a taste for scientific inquiry, and also to train a certain number of practical chemists, a limited number of the Students are admitted, by examination, as working pupils into the chemical laboratory, where they have an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of chemical analysis. This latter arrangement has now been in practice for several years, and has been attended with the best results.

NATURAL HISTORY—*Professor, Robert O. Cunningham, M.D., F.L.S.*

1. The Zoological Department of the Course occupies the First Term and greater part of the Second, and comprehends an Outline of the Anatomy and Physiology, Classification, and Geographical distribution of animals.

2. The Botanical portion includes the Histology, Morphology, Physiology, Classification, and Geographical distribution of Plants. The Lectures are delivered during the months of May, June, and July; and in addition to them, there are weekly excursions and practical demonstrations.

The Lectures on Zoology and Botany are illustrated by numerous specimens and diagrams, and oral examinations are held once a week.

GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—*Professor, Robert O. Cunningham, M.D., F.L.S.*

This Course includes Lectures on the Elements of the above branches of science. In the Mineralogical portion special attention is directed to those minerals which form important constituents of rocks, and those which possess the greatest economic value. The classification adopted is a chemical one.

The Geological Lectures are mainly devoted to an examination of the various strata composing the crust of the earth, and the organic remains contained in them.

The Lectures on Physical Geography include a survey of the principal phenomena of the sea, atmosphere, and land of the globe.

All three branches of the course are copiously illustrated by specimens and diagrams, and examinations are held once a fortnight.

LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS—*Professor, John Park, M.A.*Appendix,
No. 6.

I. LOGIC.

This class meets at 2 P.M., on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, during the Second Term of the Session.

The business of the class is conducted by lectures on Logic, or the science of the conditions on which depend valid inferences (formal and material), and the correct expression of evidence—by examinations on the lectures, and on Fowler's "Elements of Deductive Logic," and "Elements of Inductive Logic," and by the criticism of essays and exercises on logical subjects.

Students are expected to read some handbook of Formal Logic, and Bacon's "Novum Organum," Book I., before entering the class.

II. METAPHYSICS.

This class meets at noon, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, during the First and Second Terms of the Session.

The business of this class is conducted by lectures on Psychology, or the science which investigates the phenomena of the human mind and their conditions; and Metaphysics Proper, or the science which investigates the Nature of Truth and of Reality; by examinations on the lectures, and on Dr. Stirling's Translation of Schwegler's "Handbook of the History of Philosophy," and by the criticism of Essays on Metaphysical subjects.

III. HIGHER LOGIC.

This class meets three hours each week, during the First and Second Terms of the Session, and is conducted by lectures, and a course of reading and examinations. Especial attention is paid to the subjects contained in the Degree Honor Courses of the ensuing year.

CIVIL ENGINEERING—*Professor, George Fuller, C.E.*

The Courses of lectures and practical instruction given by the Professor of Civil Engineering are arranged to accord with the Ordinances of the Queen's University, which prescribe to candidates for the Diploma in Civil Engineering a Curriculum extending over three Sessions usually, but admitting of abbreviation to two Sessions in the case of students whose previous acquaintance with a sufficient group of the subjects prescribed for study in the first and second Sessions of the ordinary Course shall be deemed by the College Council satisfactory.

For the First Year Students the Professor gives a course of instruction, comprising lectures and oral examinations on the Principles of Geometrical Drawing, and the performance by the students of practical work under his direction. The lectures include the principles of descriptive geometry, orthographic and isometric projection, and linear perspective; and the practical work comprises the performance of examples in these subjects, and the execution of drawings in Mechanical Engineering, and occasionally also in Architecture and Civil Engineering. The Class meets for two hours at a time on two days per week during the three Terms of the College Session.

For the Second Year Students two courses are conducted by the Professor of Engineering, of which one is a Lecture Course and the other a Practice Course. The Lecture Course comprises surveying, levelling, and plotting, with the theory and use of the instruments required in surveying and levelling operations; mensuration of earthworks for railways; setting out works on the ground, including ranging of railway curves, and setting out breadths of cuttings and embankments, and ranging tunnels, &c. The Course also comprises usually some of the following subjects:—revision and farther prosecution of descriptive geometry, and perspective, and other subjects of geometrical drawing; designing and drawing of oblique bridges; properties and qualities of materials used in construction, and modes of procuring them; and an introduction to architecture as a fine art.

In the Practice Course of the Second Year the Students are engaged in the performance of office and field work, under the instruction and direction of the

Professor; and the business includes surveying, levelling, drawing, mapping, and the computation of areas of lands, and other engineering calculations. Excursions are also made occasionally during the Session to visit Engineering works.

For the Third Year Students there are (as for those of the Second Year), two Courses conducted by the Professor, one a Lecture Course, and the other a Practice Course. The Lecture Course comprises the farther treatment of some of the subjects proposed to be entered on in the Second Year, and most of the following subjects:—foundations, cofferdams, bridges, tunnels, roads, and railways; specifications for engineering contracts; water-works for supplying towns; science of the flow of water in orifices, pipes, and canals; drainage of fens by gravitation, and by steam power and other mechanical means; regulation and improvement of rivers; science of the strength of materials and structures; ventilation of dwelling-houses, public buildings, and mines; processes and mechanisms used in foundries and engineering workshops.

The Practice Course includes office work, field work, and engineering excursions.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY—*Professor, Peter Redfern, M.D. Lond., F.R.C.S.*

The Department of Anatomy and Physiology comprises two distinct Courses of Lectures—one on Anatomy and Physiology, the other on Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, and also the teaching of Anatomy by Dissections throughout the day.

The Course of Anatomy and Physiology includes about 144 meetings, each of an hour's duration, held on the first five days of each week from November to April inclusive. These meetings are for lecture and occasional examinations on the subjects previously considered in the lectures. The lectures include a complete course of the Anatomy and Physiology of the general textures of the body, including the blood, chyle, &c., and a systematic account of the whole of the viscera, treated of as they are associated in groups for the several purposes of digestion, circulation, respiration, urination, innervation, and generation; also the organs of sense. In treating of every part or organ its healthy state is shown by recent dissections and by preparations from the Museum illustrating it in man and animals, its diseased states and actions being referred to at the same time and contrasted with the healthy ones. The textures not visible to the naked eye are shown under a series of achromatic microscopes, so that during the Course every student in the class has an opportunity of judging for himself of the true characters of each part, and, by becoming familiarized with these, of recognising each when changed by disease.

The Course of Practical Anatomy and Anatomical Demonstrations includes:—
1st. Dissections carried on throughout the day under the immediate superintendence of the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, and the Demonstrator. Each Student is required to be steadily engaged in dissections during the whole Session. For this purpose the supply of subjects is regular and abundant, and thus affords the surest foundation for efficient medical teaching.

2nd. This Course includes the Anatomical Demonstrations, which consist of a complete Course of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, commencing with the anatomy of the skeleton and bones, and including the anatomy of the limbs and other parts, excluding that of the viscera and the physiology treated of in the Course of Anatomy and Physiology. The demonstrations are given on each of the first five days of the week, and are about 117 in number in each Session.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE—*Professor, James Cuming, M.D.*

The class meets four times each week, from the first week of November to the last of the following April.

An examination is held usually once a fortnight. The Course embraces the principles of Inflammation, Fevers, the diseases, organic and functional, of the viscera of the three great cavities of the human body. In treating of individual diseases, their pathology, semeiology, etiology, and treatment, are the subjects chiefly dwelt on. Wherever it is possible, pathology is illustrated by the preparations afforded by our Museum, by drawings and plates, or by recent specimens. It may be added that the Professor's present connexion with the Belfast General Hospital adds greatly to the means of making his Course more useful and interesting to students.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY—*Professor, Alexander Gordon, M.D.*

*Appendix,
No. 6.*

Four Lectures are delivered weekly during the Medical Session. An examination is held each day on the subject of the preceding day's Lecture. Each Course comprises the following subjects:—

Inflammation,	Diseases of the Bursae,
Suppuration,	" Bone, benign and malignant,
Mortification,	" the Jaws and Mouth,
Erysipelas,	" the Fingers and Toes,
Burns,	" Female Breast,
Ulcers,	" Anus and Rectum,
Wounds,	" Testis,
Hæmorrhage,	" Hernia,
Diseases of the Arteries,	" Prostate,
" Veins,	" Bladder,
Fractures of Trunk and Extremities,	" Eyes,
" Cranium, Injuries of the	" Larynx,
Brain and Scalp,	Syphilis,
Dislocations,	Gonorrhœa,
Diseases of the Joints,	Stricture.

*Digest
of Subjects
and
Courses.*

All the capital and minor operations are performed on the dead subject. The Professor delivers a separate Course of twenty-five Lectures on Operative Surgery.

MATERIA MEDICA—*Professor, James Seaton Reid, M.D.*

This Course includes—

- 1st. General Pharmacology, or the modes in which medicines act upon the living organism in a state of health.
 - 2nd. Therapeutics, or the modes in which medicines act as curative agents.
 - 3rd. Pharmacy.
 - 4th. Dietetics, a review of the different kinds of food used in health and in disease.
 - 5th. Special Pharmacology, or the history, composition, uses, and modes of administering medicinal agents for the cure of disease.
- The Class meets four times each week. An examination is held once every week.

MIDWIFERY—*Professor, Robert F. Dill, M.D.*

Lectures four times a week during the three months of the summer session consist of following subjects:—

- Anatomy of the pelvis, so much as is required for midwifery. Its measurement and pelvimeters.
- Contents of the pelvis. The functions of the uterus in its virgin state.
- Conception—length of gestation—changes of the uterus and its appendages during gestation.
- Growth of child from its earliest seen form until its full parasitic size.
- Graafian vesicle and corpus luteum. Fœtus, its circulation, signs of maturity, weight, and length.
- Plural births. Proportion of births and deaths of males to females.
- Superfetation. Signs of pregnancy. Signs of approaching labour.
- Natural labour, its progress; also the positions and progress of child till its separation from its mother.
- Management of natural labour, including the arrangement of the bed and bed-room, and the proper dress and posture of the patient.
- Tedious labour, its causes and treatment.
- Labour requiring the use of instruments; their application taught on models in the class.
- Cæsarean section and Sigaultean operation—how to prevent the fœtus from getting large in uterus.
- Premature labour—how to bring it on, and when it is necessary to do so.
- Cross-births and their treatment.
- Abortion—how to prevent it.
- Extra uterine fœtations—how they occur, and their treatment.

Appendix,
No. 6.
Digest
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Management of women after delivery, and treatment of such accidents and diseases as occur at this period.

Management of children after birth, washing, dressing, food, &c., and the choice of a wet-nurse, and treatment of such accidents as take place at this period, or soon after.

Practical midwifery taught by pupils attending patients in their own houses and in the Lying-in hospital, where Clinical Lectures are given.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE—*Professor, John F. Hodges, M.D., F.R.S.*

The Lectures in this Course are delivered four times weekly during the three months of the summer session. They include an account of the history and chemical investigation of poisons, and of the various subjects respecting which the evidence and assistance of Medical Practitioners may be required in Courts of Law. Experimental illustrations of the methods to be pursued in medico-legal inquiries are given, and frequent examinations held to test the progress of Students. No salary has been allocated to the Teacher of this department, and the duties, at the request of the Council, have, since the opening of the College, been performed by Dr. Hodges.

ENGLISH LAW—*Professor, John M'Kane, M.A.*

The Course of the *First* year in this department comprehends the elements of real and personal property, with the principles of conveyancing; that of the *Second* consists of an introduction to the principles and practice of Courts of Equity and the law of Bankruptcy; the *Third* Course includes the common law as incident to contracts, the nature and form of remedies by civil action, and an outline of criminal law, theoretical and administrative, which last completes the Curriculum of instruction required for the attainment of the Diploma of Elementary Law in the Queen's University. The subjects prescribed for Students of the *Fourth* year to qualify them for the Degree of LL.B. embrace a more extended and detailed course of the subjects already enumerated, including the law of wills, powers, evidence, and procedure.

JURISPRUDENCE AND POLITICAL ECONOMY—*Professor, T. B. Cliffe Leslie, LL.B.*

The subjects embraced in the Course of Lectures on *Jurisprudence* are according to the regulations of this College, (1) the Elements of Jurisprudence, (2) Civil Law, (3) Constitutional Law, (4) Colonial and International Law.

In the treatment of these subjects both the *Historical* and *Philosophical* Methods are followed in the Lectures of the Professor. The Historical Method, for example, is applied in tracing the principal changes through which the laws of England have passed, the assignable causes of such changes, and the degree and manner in which, in comparison with the laws of Continental Europe, the laws of this kingdom have been affected by contact with the principles of Roman legislation. The method of Philosophical Analysis, on the other hand, is applied in investigating the doctrines of the foundation and classification of rights, the several parts and legitimate form of a complete code, the relation of Scientific Jurisprudence to other departments of Social Philosophy, and the means of improving the state of Positive Law as deducible from such considerations.

The subjects which a Course of Lectures on *Political Economy* must embrace are fewer and more definite than those classed under the less advanced and more complicated Science of Jurisprudence. It is the Professor's endeavour to illustrate the principles of Economic Science by the help of those practical applications which will be most interesting and useful in a large commercial town.